and in the mind of every red in Germany which even wishes to gain blooded American since the flag was carried forward on the battlefields of He has placed it above and beyond the question of an armistice.

Kaiser must go" is the major theme of the President's communica tion as interpreted to-night even by those who have been critical in the past of his course.

The approval of this as the most striking of all the momentous phrases of the answer to Germany was shown when the note was read before the Senate, and was emphasized when Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader, in a public statement expressed himself as being genuinely pleased. In diplomatic circles the same salified approval was expressed.

What reception this fateful message to the German people will meet with in Germany the future only can deter-There is little expectation her that it will lead to immediate peace Kaiser is expected to resort to all his tricks and artifices to hold in line his wavering people and preserve his

ratic power and even his throne For a time the present masses of Ger-many, it is felt here, may succeed in stiffening somewhat the German resist-ance. But all of America's mighty rerces are behind the President's dic s of to-day and in this stand he ha the support of the Allies. Consequently while it may take possibly the fighting of another campaign to decide the issue the President's communication is believed on all sides to have brought real and lasting peace much nearer through making it plain to the German people in a direct communication for the first time just what they can expect.

All Energies for War.

With this final answer already on its way to Germany there is only one thought in the minds of the President or his Cabinet, that of putting every or his Cabinet, that of putting every punce of America's fighting power into the war. The President emphasized this to-night when he issued another appeal to his fellow countrymen to make the Liberty Loan successful, declaring that relaxation or hesitation now "would mean defeat when victory seems to be in sight; would mean years of war instead of peace upon our own terms."

A statement was given out by Secre-

A statement was given out by Secre-ry Tumulty at the White House that this Government "will continue to send over 250,000 men with their supplies every month and there will be no reon of kind."

Secretary Baker likewise announced that the War Department was increase the army and its supplies as rapidly it could and declared with emphasis We are going ahead."
The answer of the President was

The answer of the President was framed this afternoon in the silence of his study after he had conferred for a long time with Col. House, Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker. After making his first rough draft early in the afternoon he sent for Secretary Lansing, Counsellor Polk and Secretary Turnuity and they went over it with him.

A few slight changes were made and the President typed with his own hands the final draft which was given to the correspondents shortly before 8 o'clock te-night by Secretary Lansing, who three minutes before had sent the comcation itself by messenger to the

Basis of Striking Part.

The President's note is in reality reply to the original German proposal for an armistice, but is predicated on the answers made to the President's queries that were designed to clarify the German proposal. As had been forecast in The Bun, the President's third query, asking whether the Chancellor spoke merely for the constituted authorities of Germany, is the basis for the most vital and striking part of the President's com-

Knowing that the German Government could not satisfactorily reply to this query the President, it is believed, has been merely awaiting the German an-swer before laying down this condition of peace to the German people. As is pointed out in authoritative

uarters there are really two conditions in the note, one respecting an armistice and the other respecting final peace. The President refuses even to submit

The real change must come not through varying the particular appoint-ments which the Kaiser and the war lords make to suit the particular occa-sions, but through the casting off by the German people themselves of the Kaiser and his crew, including all those who have had a responsible share in con-ducting the war.

Not Open to Discussion.

Officials here call attention to the the matter of Germany's political make-up open to diplomatic discussion or de-bate. The President refers to "his

alter it."

There can be no doubt as to what this alteration must be. Officials close to the President declined to answer the

to the President declined to answer the point blank question of whether the Kaiser and the Hohensolierns must go on the ground that the answer was obvious without their stating it.

The whole process of peace, the President says, will depend "upon the definiteness and satisfactory character of the guarantees which can be given in this fundamental manner." This means that German autocracy will be wasting its time if it seeks to create merely a its time if it seeks to create merely pretence of popular government in Ger-many or to manipulate parliamentary reforms, &c., in such manner as to elim inate particularly the power of autocracy and the military masters. Kaiser-ism autocracy and militarism must be cut out by the roots. The recasting of the German system of government must be fullfledged and genuine, not counter-feit in the smallest degree.

The mere abdication of the Kaiser in

favor of one of his sons would not sat-isfy the Presiden'. It is authoritatively stated. Changes in the electoral laws of Germany such as some of the Libérals in the Reichstag have been urging would not be enough. There must be no half way measures and no element of doubt. "It is indispensable." the President says, "that the Governments associated against Germany should know. sociated against Germany should know beyond a peradventure with whom they

beyond a peracyenture with whom they are dealing."
Provided there should be a govern-ment in Germany with which the United States and the Entente Allies would be willing to discuss armistice and peace the President gives a very frank and straightforward indication of the reuirements which must be met. First and foremost, any government

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the right to have the pica for armistico heard must purge itself of the present stains of such illegal and inhumane practices as are now being indulged in o

land and sea.
So long as the armed forces of Ger mny persist in the very acts of wanton destruction and violation of rules of civilized warfare the Government con-trolling them will not be regarded as fit even to plead for a cessation of warfare. o long as German submarines persist n sinking passenger vessels and run-ling amuck in violation of international law the Government controlling them will be regarded unworthy of asking an

armistice,

These preliminary provisions, which
the President insists upon, are of prime
importance, it is explained, and show
how far off the dawn of real peace by
anything but absolute force of arms may
be. The German Government not only
must agree radically to change its methods of warfare on land, but must end
its U-boat campaign and give suitable
guarantees that these methods are for
all time cast in the scrap heap at the
demand of civilization. demand of civilization.

Should this requirement be fulfilled and the German Government sufficiently graduate from its depths of interna-tional degradation to have its plea for an armistice heard the President again frankly informs the enemy of the re-quirements he would next be called on to

Process of Evacuation.

'It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and the con-ditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and which must be left to the judgment and advice of the military advisers of the United States Government and the allied Governments," the President says. This means that when it comes to a point of actually talking armistics the Germans are respectfully referred to Marshal Foch, commander in chief of the allied forces. The President might have stated this in se many words, it is said. stated this in so many words, it is said, but he wished to avoid any suggestion of bravado in his communication, which is characterised by an even tempered phraseology, with no outward sign of

stress or unusual bluntness. Marshal Foch would decide upo erms of evacuation and the terms of the armistice. There would be no mixed commission to discuss details. The chief matter of interest in the armistice pro-ceedings would be to guarantee that the German troops will follow directions which render it impossible for them to break out again in the future. The sting would naturally have to be taken from the German war machine.

There is no reason to believe that the

note sent to-night did not have in advance the thorough approval of the al-lied Premiers, though necessarily the President must appear to be acting alone in view of his refusal of the German request to take up the matter of an armis-tice and peace negotiation officially with

Since the initial German propose there has been a meeting of the Supreme War Council at Versailles. This council, as Secretary Baker made plain to-day, consists of the Prime Ministers of England, France and Italy and the Presi-dent, who, though not represented in person, nevertheless casts one of the four votes, and does so now, presumably

At this meeting, it is understood, the whole question of the German peace ne gotiations was taken up. The proposal for guarantees in the event of an ar-mistice such as are mentioned in the President's note may have emanated from this recent gathering. The advice of the military advisors, according to one report, was to insist upon the al-led occupation of Mets. Strassburg and even Coblens. Occupation of these strongholds, the greatest in Germany, thus would virtually insure alifed dom-ination until Germany fulfilled all conditions. It is pointed out that the President in his note says that he feels confident that the demand for such safeguards and guarantees will be the judg-upont and decision of the Allies, though in theory he has not approached them upon this subject.

Turkish Note Delivered.

In the excitement of the day the note of the Turkish Government, transmitted through the Spanish Embassy, was althe German proposals for an armistice most lost eight of. Following closely to the Governments cobelligerent until the lines of the German communication, Germany ceases its atroctices. Second, its note showed so plainly its dictation by the Wilhelmstrasse as to be regarded The Kaiser has changed his Chanceller and has changed some of his Cabinet
advisers, but this in no sense implies a
real change in Germany's political structure.

The control of the reports that
Turkey had decided to sue for peace

like Bukaria Both the Turkish and the Austrian notes will be answered by the President separately. Much interest attaches here to the nature of the reply in each case, and it would cause no surprise if the President differentiated the reply to Austria-Hungary from the answer to Germany. The answer to Turkey, with whom the United States is not at war, must perforce be different. Both answers, however, will probably be framed to accomplish if possible the detachment of these vessel alles from Germany. of these vassal ailles from Germany.

of the 8th and 12th of October. In other words, he has decided that he cannot deal with the German Government as it is now constituted. He does not want arguments or words to deal with now, but clearly indicates that so far as the present status of the German Government is concerned "it is within the choice of the German nation to alter it."

There can be a separate peace with the Entente.

Amsterdam, Oct. 14.—The first step taken by the new Turkish Cabinet, headed by Tewfik Pasha, says a despatch a note to Austria-Hungary to the effect that owing to the military situation Turkey was obliged to conclude a separate peace with the Entente.

There can be a separate peace with the Entente. to await the result of the exchange of notes with President Wilson, but no re-ply so far has been received from Tur-

LUDENDORFF RESIGNS IN RAGE.

Furious Over Possible Evacuation

-Acceptance Not Reported. GENEVA, Oct. 14.—Gen. Ludendorff flew into a rage and offered his resigna-tion last week, according to a report rom Munich.

The General's ire was aroused when he found that the first German note had resulted in bringing out the fact that the Entente would demand an evacuation of occupied territory before the question of an armistice could even be considered. The report does not state whether his resignation was accepted.

STATE OF SIEGE IN PORTUGAL.

Show of Insubordination Promptly Suppressed. LISBON, Oct. 14.-The Portuguese Gov.

ernment has declared a state of siege for all Pertuguese territory. The Presi-dent as commander in chief of the military and naval units has taken direct command of the forces. Tranquillity

reigns in the country.

At Penafiel, a town nineteen miles northeast of Oporto, there has been a small show of insubordination. A military force promptly reduced the rioters to obedience.

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GERMANS PUT THEIR FAITH IN PRESIDENT

Press Indicates They Hoped for Freedom of Trade and of

FALL OF KAISER URGED

Leipsic "Volks Zeitung" Say: He Is the Last Military Monarch of Empire.

Special Cable Despatch to Tau Sun from the London Times Service.

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THE HAGUE, Oct. 14.—The Frankfort Zellung, commenting on the German reply to President Wilson's peace note, says, under the heading "The Frightful Seriousness of the Hour," that the German note particularly expresses the German nilitary judgment. The paper adds: "France's old plans for disruption are shipwrecked, as Wilson is a man of nonor. He will tolerate no oppression. Germans must not forget that while President Wilson will demand sacrifices

ne will give us freedom of trade and freedom of navigation." As the Frankfort Zeitung is one of the best informed of German news-papers, its comment is taken here to mean that the request for an armistice and the subsequent note are of military origin and, second, Germany expected to cause friction between America and to cause friction between America and the European Allies.

COPPRESAMEN. Oct. 13 (delayed) .- The consensus of the Berlin press on the German note to President Wilson is that it is a clear, unambiguous, straightforward answer. They declare that the only thing that could now prevent peace oming would be chauvinistic opposition o President Wilson's programme on the part of the Allies.

[It should be remembered that the German comment reflects the opinion in Germany following the despatch of the German note of acceptance to President Wilson, and the reply of the Presi-sent to that note had not been received when the subjoined comment was writ-

The Lokal Angelger says: "The note ontains no word that can be misunder-tood. President Wilson has now no eason for rejecting the German reques of October 5. We are firmly convinced the will now put himself in communicaion with the Allies in order to bring thou with the Allies in order to bring shout a truce and the sending of pleni-potentiaries for peace negotiations." The Vossische Zeitung of Berlin prints comment in a similar strain, as does the

fageblatt, which adds: "It goes without saying that the aclent Wilson's leading principles is a conprecedent to fruitful negotia

Answer of German People.

Vorscoerts says: "The German Gov ernment's answer shows that no furher efforts on the German side are required to show a will for peace. The answer of the German Government is the answer of the German people."

The Boersen Courier says Germany has accepted President Wilson's principles without reservation. The newsthat these principles "prune down the war aims of all chauvinists no matter under which banner they march" and adda:

"There can no longer be a question of the unmeasured demands set up in the propaganda speeches of the Entente Ministera"

The Kreuz Zeilung warns against the assumption that the German people would accept peace at any price or that their resources are exhausted. "There can be no question," the newspaper says, "of sacrificing Germany's territory

Responsibility on Kaiser.

The Volks Zeitung of Leipsic, Saxony, quoted as saying:
"In the minds of the German people responsibility for the present situation centres more and more clearly each day on the person of the Emperor. "We see in William II. the last Ger-

man military monarch. He must feel that he can no longer be what he has thought himself since the first day of his reign—an instrument sent by God and above all the chief of the most brilliant and best organized army.

"In 1888 the Emperor said he would sacrifice eighteen army corps and 42,-000,000 inhabitants rather than give up a single stone conquered by his father. Two million dead are more than eighteen

army corps.

"The Emperor always has asked great The Emperor always has asked great patriotic sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to withdraw. He would thus give a brilliant example of his understanding of the times and would permit the German people to obtain

better peace terms."
The Cologne Gazette of Saturday, referring to the suggested evacuation of German occupied territory, gives testi-mony as to what such action means to

Germany. The newspaper says:
"What are Siegfried positions and towns and villages? The main thing is that the German front maintain continuity. Even though, confiding in Pres-ident Wilson's love of peace, we consent o the evacuation of occupied regions tact fleet and our strong nation at home guarantee that the German people can-not be forced into unconditional surren-

Abdication Rumor Denied.

BERNE, Oct. 14 .- The Wolff news agency of Berlin to-day issued an offi-cial denial of the report which had be-come current in Germany that Emperor William intended to abdicate.

LONDON, Oct. 14 .- The resignation LONDON, Oct. 14.—The resignation of Prince Maximilian of Baden as German Imperial Chancellor is probable, according to reports from Holland today. They quote the Berlin National Zeitung as saying the Chancellor's retirement is regarded in certain circles as inevitable

Vorwaerts of Berlin published an ar-ticle warning the Pan-Germans, wh are preparing counteractions to secure the coninuance of the old system, that they are pursuing a dangerous course

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and should beware of exhausting the people's patience. It declares that every conspiracy will be stopped with a strong hand. A proclamation demanding a Socialiet republic has been published, but the papers printing it have been seized. Scandinavian papers believe that peace is near.

By the Associated Press. Geneva, Oct. 14.—Travellers from Berlin arriving at Basel say the German people are overjoyed at the prospects of peace. It is asserted that while President Wilson and Chancellor Maximilian are being sulogized by the people the name of Emperor William is not mentioned.

The South German newspapers, the travellers say, are very sober in their comment on the situation, saying that President Wilson, in accord with the London and Paris Governments, may demand conditions which the Central Powers will be unable to accept

SENATE APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S REPLY

Continued from First Page.

American people, who I am certain desire an unconditional surrender won by the armies in the field." Senator Hitchcock made this com-

"I think the President has removed all doubts that have been expressed as to the wisdom of his course and has pro-vided against all the dangers that critics have seen in the policy that he has bee pursuing. He says that in the possi-bility of an armistice it must be one approved by the Generals in the field and which will preserve the existing military supremacy of the Allies.

"He lays great stress on the fact that one of the conditions he will insist upon will be the downfall of the military autocracy in Germany, which means radical amendment of the constitution Germany, placing the war and peace power in the hands of the representa-tives of the people. Fortunately this amendment of the German constitution can be very easily made if the inilitar power considers itself hopesessly beate

"An amendment to the constitution of Germany can be made by legislative action. That is, a bill passed by th Bundesrath, the upper house, and th Reichstag will constitute an amendmen to the constitution, provided fourteen members of the Bundessath do not vot against it. To my mind the greates achievement of this war will be the democratization of Germany. It is the best assurance for the future peace the world."

Senator Thomas (Col.): "The Pres dent's note is admirable, adequate and

dent's note is admirable, adequate and complete in every respect. It justifies his previous note."

Senator Warren (Wyo.): "I approve the President's note, but I would prefer that the words unconditional surrender had been used."

Senator Sheppard (Tex.): "The President's note will take its place among the great documents of the world."

Senator Williams (Miss.) mersly said. Senator Williams (Miss.) merely said: "Great!"

Senator Benet (S. C.), a critic of the

Senator Benet (S. C.), a critic of the last note sent by the President, remarked: "This note has the punch."

Senator Overman (N. C.): "The note is great. It is exactly right."

Senator Pittman (Nev.): "It is the consummation of the President's matchless diplomacy. It is so definite and powerful that even those who could not the president of th construe his former note of inquiry will now understand what it meant and what it has accomplished. It has forced the Imperial German Government unqua fieldy and unequivocally to accept and bow to the principles of a lasting world peace laid down by Woodrow Wilson.

"The German Government has faile to show by its answer to the last inter-rogatory of the President that an honest government had been established by the people, which at all times has been a prerequisite laid down by the President

o any peace negotiations.
"The German people must now under stand that nothing but the abdication of the Kaiser and the military party in Germany can establish a sufficient con-fidence to justify the United States and the Allies in dealing with them in any other way except by the force of arms. I believe the German people will force the abdication of the Kaiser and all of his militaristic supporters.

BRITISH OPPOSE LENIENT ARMISTICE Absolute Military and Naval

Safeguards Are Demanded. London, Oct M .- The Central News Agency says it learns that the British

Government will resolutely oppose the granting of any armistice to Germany unless absolute guarantees, both military and naval, are forthcoming. In this attitude Great Britain is whole-heartedly supported by the allied Governments, who are determined that their troops shall not be robbed of the fruits

Further, it is stated, when the time is ripe for considering the question an armistics will not be granted or even considered without the accompanying naval and military guarantees that Ger-many is not merely ready to sheathe the sword but is absolutely powerless to esume hostilities

Lord Reading, British Ambassador to the United States, was summoned to a meeting of the War Cabinet this morning after a conference with Premier Lloyd Seorge, presumably to give the Cabinet ient Wilson's war views.

"Justice is merciful when there are extenuating circumstances, but when there are none it behooves justice to be stern," said Lord Reading, speaking in his capacity as Chief Justice, at a lunchon to the Serbian Minister.

Students' Army Training Corps

St. Stephen's College Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

A unit of the Students' Army Training Corps has been established at St. Stephen's College. Young men having completed a four years' high school course or having 13 units to their credit (about 31/2 years high school) are eligible.

The Government pays all expenses and allows each student 30 dollars a month. A member of the faculty will be at the Executive Library, Metropolitan Life Building, I Madison Acenue New York, on Tuesday. October 15th, from 4 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. on Wednesday from 10 A. M. to 12 noon and I to 3 P. M. to gice information and receive applications.

RELIEVED BY NOTE

President's Answer to Germany Dispels Fear of Prolonged Negotiations.

LODGE DROPS RESOLUTION

All Leaders Speak for Unconditional Surrender and Destruction of Autocracy.

Special Despatch to Tax Sun. WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- There was but one theme to the discussions of the Senate to-day and that was the form of answer which the President should make to the German acceptance of the peace terms laid down by him in his addresses to Congress and in other places. . The Senate was plainly apprehensive.

There was evident fear that when President's answer came it would be couched in terms that would admit of protraction of the peace discussion by diplomatic notes; that it would not be the flat demand that later it proved to be: that it would leave open to the Im-perial German Chancellor some loophole some excuse for keeping before the American nation and our allies the thought of a peace by negotiation rather than the relentless prosecution of the war, the dethronement of military auperacy and the rule of might.

In the earlier deliberations of the Ser

ate a resolution was introduced by Sen ator Lodge (Mass.), Republican leader which sought to express the Senate's disapproval of any further parieying with Germany through note inter-

changes. The resolution read:
"Resolved, That it is the sense of the
Senate that there should be no further
communications with the German Government upon the subject of an armistice or conditions of peace except a demand for unconditional surrender

Resolutions Lie on Table. Senstor Lodge announced that he would not press for action on the reso-lution nor seek to have it referred to the Poreign Relations Committee, but asked that it lie upon the Vice-Presi-dent's table. Senator Thomas (Col.) had preceded Senator Lodge with a res-

olution upon which no action was sought. The resolution read: "Whereas, All treaties are made by and with the consent of the Senate; and
"Whereas. The German Government
has indicated to the President its desire
for peace in accordance with his views
as outlined on and since January 8 last;

"Whereas Any negotiation or formula for the establishment of peace between the United States and Germany must receive the constitutional sanction of the Senate, thus making its views on the subject of great present importance; "Therefore be it resolved by the Sen-ate of the United States, That the programme for a lasting and permanent peace between the nations as declared by the President of the United States on the eighth day of January and thereafter and those announced by the spokes men for our several allies, including the recognition of Polish and Slav peoples as communities entitled to their independence and to self-government collectively represent the attitude of the President's note of inquiry that he did

Not to Yield a Point. "That the President's outline for basis for peace made with full knowledge of and wholly consistent with allied de-mands for reparation, restitution and guarantees does not supersede those de-

mands, but supplements them.
"Acceptance of all these conditions and requirements must, therefore, be embraced in any offer of peace proceed-ing from the German or Austro-Hungar-ian Governments."

Senator Cummins (Ia.), expressed sporehension which has hung over the Senate like a pall for nearly a week. "We are drifting into an exceedingly unfortunate and dangerous position with respect to peace terms with Germany," he said. "Consciously or unconsciously we are permitting general homilies upon reorganization and reformation of the world and everybody in it, to ob-scure the one specific object we should scure the one specific object we should hold constantly in view. Our immedi-ate, imperative purpose should be to imake the world, and especially the United States, safe against Germany. Germany is the chief and powerful criminal, and unless this war ends in the right way her crimes will be repeated and she will again plunge all manking into the indescribable horrors of another world war.

"The overwhelming majority of the people of this country are determined that the war shall go on with ever increasing vigor until the armies and navies of the Imperial German Government have unconditionally surrendered and until the Allies are in full possession of that country, with power to impose just such terms upon her future existence as may be thought necessary to repair the wrongs she has committeed and to protect humanity against a recurrence of her criminal en-

"Pay to the Last Farthing."

perative conditions of peace two "un-alterable conditions." He said: "First, Germany must pay—pay to the last farthing of her capacity to pay; pay until the generations yet to come will remember and curse the insane ambi ions which well nigh destroyed civil

ization itself.
"Second, Germany is a menace mankind because she has a cruel, wicked mallelous intent toward the remainder of malicious intent toward the remainder of the world and because she has a power-ful army and navy to execute her mur-derous designs. We cannot change her intent, for it is the result of years and years of training and teaching in a false and selfish philosophy, but we can dis-arm and leave her beinges and harmarm and leave her helpless and harm-

Similarly the apprehension of the Sen "Some months ago the President laid "Some months ago the President land down the fourteen principles which he said must constitute the basic ideas of any peace that might be declared," he said. "Later he gave expression to certain additional ideas. Last September he added four or five important conditions and at various times he has expressed his opinion as to what ought to pressed his opinion as to what ought to constitute a basis of settlement. "There seems to be an impression, however, that the President intends to

permit or to insist upon a cessation of hostilities at a time when Germany is in full retreat and at a disadvantage and give her time to recover herself while we sit around the council table. I humbly yet emphatically insist that the President has said nothing to indicate that he has any such purpose at heart. Reed Sees No Equivocation. Senator Reed was interrupted by Sen-

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Entente Allies regarding terms of peace not feel at liberty to suggest an armis-with Germany. tice to the nations with which we are areociated so long as Germany held any conquered territory. Senator Reed re-plied that the President in effect had merely said: "Here are certain princi-ples in accordance with which peace must ultimately be made." must ultimately be made," and that Germany had answered. "We accept these principles as a basis of nego-

tation or talk. "I do not think the Senate ought t give a false note to the country regard to this. Congress can make n regard to this. Congress can make greater mistake, the Senate can make no more tragic blunder than to give the country to understand that Woodrow Wilson integds to fritter away the fruits of this war. I do not believe it." fruits of this war. I do not believe it."

Senator New (Ind.), Republican, expressed the general sentiment of his party by saying: "At this stage the Germans see the turning of the war, and in order to save themselves whole they say to the President, Let us cease fighting where we are and from this time forth carry on the war by correspondence." I do not believe the people of this country or our allies will be even momentarily content to barter with the Fiun."

Senator Brandegee similarly denounced suggestion of armistice.

"I cannot picture to myself the German army standing in battle array facing the armies of the Allies while a joint commission, part of which consists of Germans, in whom the President has repeatedly stated that nobody can place any confidence and whose agreements.

any confidence and whose agreements are not worth the paper upon which they are written, negotiates. If the Allies stop fighting and the war is transferred from the battlefield to the council chamber the Allies will never re-

Senator Williams agreed, he said, with everything Senator Reed had said except one thing: "I do not want to see a ruined Germany. God knows there is ruin enough on this earth now. I want to see a broken Germany. I want to see a broken Germany. I want to see a broken Germany. ruin enough on this earth now. I want to see a broken German army; I want to see a ruined Prussian and Austrian autocracy : I want to see the fat of the civilracy; I want to see the fat of the civil-lized world go forth that the Hohenzol-lerns and the Hapsburgs have ceased to reign; I want to see the people of Austria-Hungary and of Germany take and vigorous, cheerful and enthusiastic."

own hands, but it would give my heart no gratification to burn a single German village or to retaliate for the death of

Beigian women by killing German women."
This constituted the conclusion of the

PRESSING FORWARD. BAKER'S PEACE WORD

principal interchange of views.

Debarkation Facilities France Improved.

WARHINGTON, Oct. 14 .- The only com

occurred among the troops in France.
The Secretary said the military authorities had been somewhat disturbed, however, by the number of cases of this dis-

in Prance and England.

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